क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	महिलाओं के लिए सृजित रोजगार
1.	मध्य प्रदेश	454.00
2.	राजस्थान	320.02
3.	असम	47.12

Benefits under Rural Works Programmes

107. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:
DR. SHRIKANT RAM
CHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) apart from the primary benefits under the Rural Works Programmes like the JRY, PMRY, EGS, what are the secondary benefits gained due to these programmes;

(b) whether any study has been made of these secondary benefits; and

(c) the steps being taken to enhance the efficiency of all the Rural Works Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): (a) The EGS is a State Government schemes implemented in Maharashtra. However, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) are Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The secondary benefits of JRY and EAS is to create economic infrastructure and community assets for sustained employment in the rural areas. Under the PMRY, the secondary objective of the scheme is to provide employment to at least one more person in the enterprise set-up.

(b) Two rounds of concurrent evaluations in respect of JRY were carried out by reputed & independent research institutions for the period January—December, 1992 and May, 1993 to June, 1994. The evaluation of PMRY is under execution. No evaluation study has been conducted in respect of EAS.

(c) For effective implementation of these programmes, the guidelines lay emphasis on physical monitoring of these programmes through field inspections by the State and Central Government officers. The States are also required to constitute monitoring and vigilance committees at village, block, district and State levels to supervise, monitor and review rural development programmes.

Assets created under various Rural Works Progammes

108. DR. SHRIKANT RAM CHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of assets created uptill now under all the Rural Works Programmes taken together such as JRY, EGS, etc.;

(b) whether these assets have any impact on the agricultural growth in the rural areas, and if so, to what extent;

(c) the general arrangements made for the maintenance and upkeep of these assets; and

(d) the total target of creating assets under the various RWPs in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): (a) The EGS is a State Government scheme implemented in Maharashtra. However, under the major Centrally Sponsored wage employment schemes like JRY, EAS, MWS and IAY, Rs. 31793.50 crores (upto 1996-97) have been utilized for creation of assets alongwith the generation of employment in the form of casual manual labour.

(b) The type of works taken up under these schemes like dug-wells, minor irrigation, soil & water conservation agro-horticulture, watershed projects, afforestation, link roads etc., have definitely direct and indirect positive impact on agricultural growth in the rural areas. However, no specific study has been conducted to quantify the exact impact of assets created under these schemes on agricultural growth.

(c) Under JRY 10% of the funds provided during a year can be spent on the maintenance of assets. The responsibility of assets created under EAS is of the State Government concerned. The individual assets created under IAY and MWS are to be maintained by the beneficiaries themselves.

(d) No such targets of asset creation under various rural works programmes have been fixed for the next five years.

Rural development during the Eighth Plan

109. SHRI O.P. KOHLI: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total Central outlay during the Eighth Five Year Plan for rural development;

(b) what is its ratio to GDP; and

(c) the number of persons who crossed the poverty line as a result of rural development, employment and poverty alleviation proprammes during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): (a) to (c) As per the Eighth Five Year Plan document, the approved Central Sector outlay for the Rural Development was Rs. 30,000 crores at 1991-92 prices. The GDP at factor cost for the total 8th Plan was estimated at Rs. 30,69,138 crores at 1991-92 prices.

The approved Central Sector outlay of Rs. 30,000 crores for Rural Development Sector is 0.98% of GDP at factor cost of Rs. 30,69,138 (at 1991-92 prices). However the actual central outlay for rural development for the Eighth Plan would be greater than the approved outlay of Rs. 30,000 crores and the figures for the GDP at factor cost may also change.

As per the Lakdawala Expert Committee Report on Poverty Estimate, in 1987-88, 39.09% people were below poverty line in rural areas while in 1993-94, the percentage of people below poverty line declined to 37.27%.

100% coverage for safe drinking water under Basic Minimum Services Programme

110. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 100% coverage of provision of safe drinking water in rural and urban areas has been declared under the Government Basic Minimum Services Programme;

(b) by when this programme will be fully implemented; and

(c) whether there are any yearly plans for this?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme is likely to be implemented by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan.

(c) Yearly plans are drawn up by the States/UTs based on the availability of annual Plan outlays.

Drinking water in Keonjhar district of Orissa